

Established February, 1845.

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM

Shipping

Steamers.

FOR MANILA.

The Spanish Steamship
"Sorsogon,"
LOPEZ, Commander, will
load here for the above
Port, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.,
Agents.


Hongkong, May 9, 1881.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR YLOILO.
The British Schooner
"Citadel,"
Captain STEWART, will be de-
spatched for the above Port on
THURSDAY, the 19th Instant.


For Freight or Passage, apply to
— **REMEDIOS & Co.** —
Hongkong, May 12, 1881. my19

FOR NEW YORK.

 The 3/3 A.1.1. American Bark
"Henry A. Litchfield,"
LANPHER, Master, will load for
the above Port, and will have
quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, May-9, 1881.


FOR NEW YORK.
The 3/3 L.1.1. American Bark

 O. H. HAVENER, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, April 28, 1881.

FOR NEW YORK.
The A 1 American Bark
"Jonathan Chase."
CLARENCE A. MASTER will load here

for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to **VOGEL & Co.**
Hongkong, April 19, 1881.

FOR LONDON.
The *A 1* British Bark
"Corea,"
IRVIN, Master, will load here
for the above Port, and will



For Freight, apply to **VOGEL & Co.**
Hongkong, April 19, 1881.

FOR LONDON.
The 3/8 L.I.I. German Bark
"Hermann,"
OESTERMANN, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and
will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to

Hongkong, March 21, 1881.

Notices to Consignees.

THE STEAMSHIP "ARRATOON
APOAR," Captain R. J. McCONNELL
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding her discharge or remaining on board after the 12th Inst., will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Consignees are hereby informed that any Claims must be made immediately.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 9, 1881. my16

STEAMSHIP "PEIHO."
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship *Euphrate*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Month

subject to rent and landing charges.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, May 9, 1881. my16

FROM HAMBURG, PEKING AND
SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Bellona*, Captain FICKHEDER,

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 3 p.m. to nav.

SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, May 10, 1881. May 17

For Sale.

WHERE YOU CAN BUY

SARATOGA TRUNKS.
TRAVELLING BAGS and SATCHELS.
AGATE COOKING UTENSILS.
THE AMERICAN BROILER.
TURNBULL'S FAMILY SCALES.
TOBACCO SHAVES.
AMERICAN and CHINESE LOOKS.
HOUSE GONGS.
SMOOTHING IRONS.
LEMON SQUEEZERS.
MOUSE TRAPS.
BILLIARD CUE TIPS and CHALK.
PANUS CORIUM for BOOTS.
American AXES and HATCHETS.
LIFE BUOYS.
ROCKETS and BLUE LIGHTS.
DOUGLAS' OFFICE CHAIRS.
COPPER WIRE GAUZE.
WAFFLE IRONS.
GRIDIRONS.
FIRE GRATES.
American SOFT FELT HATS.

STATIONERY

FOR LADIES and OFFICE USE,
the
Best and Cheapest
IN
HONGKONG.

NEW BOOKS

INSTRUCTIVE and AMUSING.
A
Large Assortment of
FRENCH NOVELS.
TAUCHNITZ'S
POPULAR EDITION OF STANDARD
WORKS, &c.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.
ALMANACKS.
DIARIES.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
GEOLOGICAL SERIES.
PRESENTATION BOOKS.
Etc., Etc., Etc.

RODGER'S CUTLERY.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
WEBLEY and SONS' London-made SPORT-
ING GUNS.
BOSSEY'S PATENT PNEUMATIC GUN.
SELF-SHOT-EXTRACTING REVOLVERS.
THE PATENT BOTTLE CLIP.
TABLE GLASSWARE.
EARTHENWARE.

THE FINEST STOCK OF
CAVITE,
FORTIN, and
MEYSIG
CIGARS, and
CHEROOTS.

All Specially Selected.
ENGLISH and AMERICAN
GROCERIES.
BEEH SUPPLIES RECEIVED BY EVERY
MAIL.

SMYRNA FIGS.
CRYSTALLIZED CHERRIES.
FARM'S FAVORITE BISCUITS.
STILTON CHEESE.
FRENCH PLUMS.

Calcutta BEEF.
HUMPS.
ROUNDS.
BRISKETS, and
TONGUES.

California ROLL BUTTER.
APPLE BUTTER.
CLAM CHOWDER.
FISH CHOWDER.

Soused PIG'S FEET.
Soused SHEEP'S TONGUES.
Pickled LAMB'S TONGUES.
Gruyere CHEESE.

New York CREAM CHEESE.
CAVIARE.
Curried OYSTERS.
California CRACKER CO.'S BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.
HOMINY.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.
RICHARDSON and ROBERT'S Potted MEATS.

Lunch TONGUE.
PRESENT TEA in 5 and 10 Catty Boxes.
WINES and SPIRITS of all Descriptions.

SAIL-MAKING executed on the Premises.
MacEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.
Hongkong, January 23, 1881.

Mails.



MITSUI BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE
AND INLAND SEA.

THE S.S. KOKONOE MARU, Capt.
D. H. L. L. L., due here on or about the
9th Instant, will be despatched as above
on SATURDAY, the 14th May, at
Daylight.
Cargo received on board and Parcells at
the Office up to 6 p.m. of 13th May.
No Bill of Lading signed under \$2
Freight.
All Claims must be settled on board
before delivery is taken, otherwise they
will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Kobe,	Cabin Steerage.
Yokohama & Nagasaki,	75 20
Shanghai via Yokohama,	120 40
Kobe,	95 30

A Reduction is made on RETURN CARGO
Passages.
CARGO and PASSENGERS for Nagasaki
will be transported to the Shanghai Mail
Steamer at Kobe.
For further Particulars, apply at the
Company's OFFICES, PRAYA CENTRAL, West
Corner Pottinger Street,
Hongkong, May 3, 1881. my14

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, and TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF
PEKING will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY,
the 16th May, 1881, at 3 p.m., taking
Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.
Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.
Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
Freight will be received on board until 2
p.m., the 16th May. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.,
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.
Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 9, Praya Central.
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, April 26, 1881. my16

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILL, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;
Also,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON THURSDAY, the 10th day of May,
1881, at Noon, the Company's S. S.
ANDYR, Commandant HERNANDEZ,
with MAELS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon.
Cargo will be received on board until 4
p.m., Specie and Parcells until 3 p.m., on
the 18th of May, 1881. (Parcells are not
to be sent on board; they must be left at
the Agents' Office.)
Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.
For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, May 6, 1881. my19

Intimations.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.
(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)
PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.
Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely-
printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from
the Daily China Mail, is published
twice a month on the morning of the
English Mail's departure, and is a re-
cord of each fortnight's current history
of events in China and Japan, con-
tributed in original reports and collected
from the journals published at the various
ports in those countries.
It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,
Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete
Commercial Summary.
Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage
paid 52 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage
paid \$12.50.)
Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY
BAY, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham
Street, not later than noon of the day the
English Mail Steamer leaves.
Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily
China Mail.

NOW READY.

PRICE, \$1.00.
"COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW,"
By E. H. PARKER.
Can be obtained from KELLY & WALKER
at Shanghai and Hongkong, and from
OSWALD & Co., Hongkong, and at the
China Mail Office.
Hongkong, December 5, 1879.

Notices to Consignees.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship Glenfalloch having arrived
from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their
Goods—with the exception of Opium—are
being landed at their risk into the Godowns
of the Undersigned, whence, and/or from
the Wharves or Boats delivery may be ob-
tained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before 3
p.m. To-day, the 7th May.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the
14th Instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, May 7, 1881. my14

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "KOKONOE MARU," FROM
KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above
Vessel are hereby requested to send in their
Bills of Lading for counter-signature,
and take immediate delivery of their
Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge or remain-
ing on board after Tuesday, the 10th
Instant, will be landed and stored at Con-
signee's expense and risk.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
MITSUI BISHI MAIL S. S. Co.,
Praya Central, West corner Pottinger St.
Hongkong, May 9, 1881. my16

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Suez having arrived from
the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo
are hereby requested to send in their
Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-
signature, and to take immediate delivery of their
Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be at
once landed and stored, at Consignee's risk
and expense.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, May 9, 1881. my16

Insurance.

THE INTERNATIONAL MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents of the above Company, are
prepared to grant POLICIES on MARINE
RISKS to all parts of the World.
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, Nov. 27, 1880. 27m81

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY
(LIMITED).
NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates
on MARINE RISKS to all parts of
the World. In accordance with the Com-
pany's Articles of Association, Two-thirds
of the Profits are distributed annually to
Contributors, whether Shareholders or not,
in proportion to the net amount of Premium
contributed by them, and the remaining third
being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEY SMITH,
Secretary.
Hongkong, April 6, 1881. 6ap82

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.
Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling
Reserve Fund of £100,000
Annual Income £250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurance at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 15, 1880.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF
His Majesty King George The First,
A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurance as follows:—
Marine Department.
Policies at current rates, payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.
Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship
"Inouady,"
Commandant DIDIER,
will be despatched for
SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from
Europe.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, May 13, 1881.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship
"Vaga,"
Commandant GILBERT,
will be despatched for
YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of
the next French Mail from Europe.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, May 13, 1881.

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instruc-
tions to sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW

the 14th Instant, at Noon, at the Godowns
of Messrs H. M. M. ALY & Co., Lyndhurst
Terrace,—
ONE CHEST PERSIAN OPTUM,
Ex Steamship "Zambesi,"
(More or less damaged by sea water),
For account of the concerned.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in
Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17. All Lots
with all faults and errors of description, to
be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the
hammer.
H. N. MODY,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, May 13, 1881. my14

FOR SHANGHAI
The Steamship
"Yankee,"
Capt. E. SCHUTZ, will
be despatched for the
above Port TO-MORROW, the 14th Inst.,
at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, May 13, 1881. my14

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.
The Steamship
"Rebornshire,"
Capt. DAVIES, Commander, ex-
pected here on or about
the 19th Instant, will have immediate de-
parture for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 13, 1881.

Not Responsible for Debts.
Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be responsible for
any Debt contracted by the Officers or
Crew of the following Vessels, during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

MINNIE CAREY, British barque, Captain
P. T. Clark.—Edward Schellness & Co.
BOYTON, British barque, Capt. Nason.
Vogel & Co.
TANTON, British ship, Capt. J. Harney.
Siemsen & Co.

CAIRNSMUIR, British steamer, Capt. Geo.
L. Castle.—Holliday, Wise & Co.
KOKONOE MARU, Japan steamer, Capt.
Paul A. Dithlefsen.—M. B. M. S. S. Co.
ST. VINCENT, British barque, Capt. Robt.
Thompson.—Melchers & Co.

TYMON, German barque, Captain
Schroder.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
AZALANTA, German steamer, Captain
Pfaff.—Siemsen & Co.

GALLEY OF LORNE, British steamer, Capt.
J. Branthwaite.—Russell & Co.
OSMAN, British steamer, Captain Henry
Webber.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

SOLIDOR, French barque, Captain L.
Rouillier.—Dorowitz & Co.

SHIPPING.
ARRIVALS.

April 13, Emerald, British steamer, 395,
Tallo, Manila May 10, General.—Russell
& Co.
May 13, Yangtze, British steamer, from
Canton.
May 13, Fuyee, Chinese steamer, from
Canton.
May 13, Chilton, British steamer, from
Canton.
May 13, Lydia, German steamer, from
Whampoa.

May 13, 6 a.m. Galley of Lorne, British
steamer, 1380, J. Branthwaite, Saigon May 10,
7 a.m., Rice.—Russell & Co.
May 13, 2.45 a.m. Ocean, British steamer,
1030, Henry Webber, Sydney April 13,
p.m., Brisbane 17, 8 p.m., Townsville 21,
8.15 p.m., Cooktown 23, 0.45 p.m., Thurs-
day Island 26, 2.30 p.m., and Port Darwin
May 1, 4.30 p.m., Coal and General.—
Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

May 13, Teucer, British steamer, 1324,
Power, Shanghai May 5, via Swatow, Gen-
eral.—BOTTFIELD & Co.
May 13, King-oh, Chinese steamer, 688,
R. O. Marsden, Haiphong May 10, and
Hothow 12, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
May 13, Solidor, French barque, 241,
Rouillier, Newchwang April 25, Peas-
CARLOWITZ & Co.

DEPARTURES.
May 13, Ling, Flag, Chinese gunboat, for
a cruise.
13, Achilles, for Amoy and Shanghai.
13, Bellona, for Shanghai.

CLEARED.
Minnie Carey, for San Francisco.
Victory, for Tientsin.
Chilton, for Chinkiang.
Emerald, for Amoy.
Adria, for Saigon.
Yangtze, for Shanghai.
Fuyee, for Shanghai.
Kokonyo Maru, for Kobe, etc.
Cairnsmuir, for Hankow.
Teucer, for Singapore, etc.
N. Boynton, for Portland (Oregon).

PASSENGERS.
ARRIVED.

Per Emerald, from Manila, Rear-Ad-
miral R. R. Azis and lady, Mr. Alexander
Churroo (Captain of the Port), Mr. Alonzo
Salazar, Miss Natalia Foule, Miss Antonia
Calles, Messrs McGregor Smith, Harris,
Evans, and M. Barreto, 1 European (deck),
and 12 Chinese.

Per Ocean, from Sydney, etc., Mr.
Webber, Count Ehrenwald, Madame de
Virgin, Messrs W. Kennedy, J. D. Ellis,
H. Deakin, R. Kerr, 3 Steerage, and 160
Chinese.

Per Teucer, from Shanghai via Swatow,
Mr. Tomlin, and 8 Chinese for Hongkong;
670 Chinese for Singapore.

Per Yangtze, from Haiphong and Hol-
low, Mr. Harrison, and 2 Chinese (saloon),
and 62 Chinese (deck).

Per Galley of Lorne, from Saigon, 23 Chi-
nese.

DEPARTED.
Per Amoy, for Amoy and Shanghai,
Capt. W. G. Scott, Surg. Woodswood,
Gunnery J. Hall, J. J. Cook, and 5 Euro-
pean Sailors.

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instruc-
tions to sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW

the 14th Instant, at Noon, at the Godowns
of Messrs H. M. M. ALY & Co., Lyndhurst
Terrace,—
ONE CHEST PERSIAN OPTUM,
Ex Steamship "Zambesi,"
(More or less damaged by sea water),
For account of the concerned.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in
Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17. All Lots
with all faults and errors of description, to
be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the
hammer.
H. N. MODY,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, May 13, 1881. my14

FOR SHANGHAI
The Steamship
"Yankee,"
Capt. E. SCHUTZ, will
be despatched for the
above Port TO-MORROW, the 14th Inst.,
at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, May 13, 1881. my14

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.
The Steamship
"Rebornshire,"
Capt. DAVIES, Commander, ex-
pected here on or about
the 19th Instant, will have immediate de-
parture for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 13, 1881.

Not Responsible for Debts.
Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be responsible for
any Debt contracted by the Officers or
Crew of the following Vessels, during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

MINNIE CAREY, British barque, Captain
P. T. Clark.—Edward Schellness & Co.
BOYTON, British barque, Capt. Nason.
Vogel & Co.
TANTON, British ship, Capt. J. Harney.
Siemsen & Co.

CAIRNSMUIR, British steamer, Capt. Geo.
L. Castle.—Holliday, Wise & Co.
KOKONOE MARU, Japan steamer, Capt.
Paul A. Dithlefsen.—M. B. M. S. S. Co.
ST. VINCENT, British barque, Capt. Robt.
Thompson.—Melchers & Co.

TYMON, German barque, Captain
Schroder.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
AZALANTA, German steamer, Captain
Pfaff.—Siemsen & Co.

GALLEY OF LORNE, British steamer, Capt.
J. Branthwaite.—Russell & Co.
OSMAN, British steamer, Captain Henry
Webber.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

SOLIDOR, French barque, Captain L.
Rouillier.—Dorowitz & Co.

SHIPPING.
ARRIVALS.

April 13, Emerald, British steamer, 395,
Tallo, Manila May 10, General.—Russell
& Co.
May 13, Yangtze, British steamer, from
Canton.
May 13, Fuyee, Chinese steamer, from
Canton.
May 13, Chilton, British steamer, from
Canton.
May 13, Lydia, German steamer, from
Whampoa.

May 13, 6 a.m. Galley of Lorne, British
steamer, 1380, J. Branthwaite, Saigon May 10,
7 a.m., Rice.—Russell & Co.
May 13, 2.45 a.m. Ocean, British steamer,
1030, Henry Webber, Sydney April 13,
p.m., Brisbane 17, 8 p.m., Townsville 21,
8.15 p.m., Cooktown 23, 0.45 p.m., Thurs-
day Island 26, 2.30 p.m., and Port Darwin
May 1, 4.30 p.m., Coal and General.—
Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

May 13, Teucer, British steamer, 1324,
Power, Shanghai May 5, via Swatow, Gen-
eral.—BOTTFIELD & Co.
May 13, King-oh, Chinese steamer, 688,
R. O. Marsden, Haiphong May 10, and
Hothow 12, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
May 13, Solidor, French barque, 241,
Rouillier, Newchwang April 25, Peas-
CARLOWITZ & Co.

DEPARTURES.
May 13, Ling, Flag, Chinese gunboat, for
a cruise.
13, Achilles, for Amoy and Shanghai.
13, Bellona, for Shanghai.

CLEARED.
Minnie Carey, for San Francisco.
Victory, for Tientsin.
Chilton, for Chinkiang.
Emerald, for Amoy.
Adria, for Saigon.
Yangtze, for Shanghai.
Fuyee, for Shanghai.
Kokonyo Maru, for Kobe, etc.
Cairnsmuir, for Hankow.
Teucer, for Singapore, etc.
N. Boynton, for Portland (Oregon).

PASSENGERS.
ARRIVED.

Per Emerald, from Manila, Rear-Ad-
miral R. R. Azis and lady, Mr. Alexander
Churroo (Captain of the Port), Mr. Alonzo
Salazar, Miss Natalia Foule, Miss Antonia
Calles, Messrs McGregor Smith, Harris,
Evans, and M. Barreto, 1 European (deck),
and 12 Chinese.

Per Ocean, from Sydney, etc., Mr.
Webber, Count Ehrenwald, Madame de
Virgin, Messrs W. Kennedy, J. D. Ellis,
H. Deakin, R. Kerr, 3 Steerage, and 160
Chinese.

Per Teucer, from Shanghai via Swatow,
Mr. Tomlin, and 8 Chinese for Hongkong;
670 Chinese for Singapore.

Per Yangtze, from Haiphong and Hol-
low, Mr. Harrison, and 2 Chinese (saloon),
and 62 Chinese (deck).

Per Galley of Lorne, from Saigon, 23 Chi-
nese.

DEPARTED.
Per Amoy, for Amoy and Shanghai,
Capt. W. G. Scott, Surg. Woodswood,
Gunnery J. Hall, J. J. Cook, and 5 Euro-
pean Sailors.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房
A. S. WATSON & Co.,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS
OF
DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUI-
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,
AMERICAN, and FRENCH PATENT
MEDICINES.
MANUFACTURERS
OF
Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,
Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla
Water, and other Aerated Waters.
The Manufactory is under direct and
continuous European Supervision.
Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

PASSENGERS arriving in Hongkong, or any
other persons who may desire to con-
sult the files of local, China, Japan,
American, English, Indian or Aus-
tralian newspapers, are invited to call at
the "CHINA MAIL" Office, where over
sixty newspapers, dailies and weeklies,
from these countries, are now filed for
reference.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 7.50 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.
HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1881.

While commenting the other day upon
the formulated official attack on the Cen-
tral School, contained in Dr. Eitel's An-
nual Report on Education, we refrained
from going into any detailed answer, on
the ground that the subject had been
discussed pretty freely at the time the
examination took place. It has since
occurred to us, however, that the
Eitelian indictment against the Central
School should be again looked at a little
more closely. After a careful perusal
of the report, its disingenuousness and
cunning become more and more apparent.
Indeed, at the very opening of the
statement the question arises, What
right has Dr. Eitel even to criticise the
system of the Central School. He says
that he may be permitted, as Chairman
of

gentleman like Mr Stewart and his staff of high-class English and native teachers formed an educational agency far more powerful than mere school-teaching. Sir Richard Macdonnell ruled the standard of the Central School by having the elements of Natural Science, elementary Chemistry, and Algebra, brought within the range of subjects taught in the School.

—Our readers will probably be surprised to learn that the above sensible remarks were penned in the year 1877 by the Rev. B. J. Eitel, Ph.D., now Inspector of Schools in Hongkong.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next AMERICAN MAIL may be expected here on or about the 19th inst., by the O. & O. steamer *Gladie*, which brings San Francisco dates up to the 19th April.

ORDER OF SERVICE AT THE UNION CHURCH.—MAY 15TH.
Psalm 103 (1-5). Tune page 132; Psalm 36 (5-10). Tune page 41; Hymn 183, Tune page 80; Hymn 249. Tune page 109; Hymn 616. Tune page 226.

A MARINE Court will be held to-morrow at 10 o'clock a.m. to enquire into the stranding of the *Lorne*.

THERE are no new passengers booked from Home for Hongkong or Shanghai according to the lists in the papers to hand yesterday.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs Adamson, Bell, & Co.) that the steamship *Radnorshire* leaves Singapore to-day for Hongkong.

We have been requested to state—and have much pleasure in doing so—that the band of the 27th Inniskillings will play in the Public Gardens (weather permitting), at 9 o'clock to-morrow (Saturday) evening.

DEPUTY Assistant Commissary General C. E. Vansittart, Ordnance Store Department, who was invalided some months ago from this Station, has been posted for duty to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich.

AMONGST the officers of the Army Pay Department promoted to be Chief Paymasters with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Colonel under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of December 26th 1880, we find, under date April 1st, the name of Staff Paymaster and Honorary Major John Edward Longden. Major Longden, who has acted here as District Paymaster for some considerable time, will shortly proceed to Malta to take charge of the Paymaster's Department there. Major Longden will be relieved here by Major A. S. Murray, from the Northern District.

A NEW rule has been passed which allows circulars produced by the hectograph and other similar mechanical appliances to pass between countries of the Postal Union as printed matter (that is for the same rate of postage as Newspapers, Market Reports, etc.), if such circulars are presented at the counter of a Post Office in batches of not less than twenty circulars precisely identical. The Hongkong Post Office, however, has always regarded centrophony as printing, and it is not therefore proposed to enforce the new rule at present, as it is hardly called for.

WITH reference to the Router's telegram, of date May 4, to the effect that the prevalence of small-pox in London was causing great alarm, we note that before the last mail left, "a cloud no bigger than a man's hand" had appeared. In the Registrar General's report for the first week of April, attention was drawn to the fact that the fatal cases of small-pox in London were 56 last week. Otherwise the returns were particularly favourable. We read that within the seven days 1,547 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 64, whereas the deaths were no less than 302 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years.

WE note by the *Esmeralda* which arrived here to-day (13th) from Manila, the arrival of the Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Station of Manila, Señor Don Rafael Rodriguez de Araya y Villavicencio and lady, who proceeded, we believe, to Europe by the next French mail leaving here. Señor Rodriguez de Araya is accompanied by his adjutant Don F. Allende Salazar. The *Esmeralda* on leaving Manila harbour was dressed with flags, bearing the ensign of His Excellency at the fore-topmast as an act of deference on the part of the Captain of the steamer towards the Superior Naval authority of Manila.

The British steamer *Galley* of Lorne, arrived to-day from Saigon, reports as follows: Left Saigon on the 6th May; all went well up to 10 p.m. of the 7th, when the machinery broke down, causing a stoppage of four hours, after which, the ship went at a much reduced speed. On Sunday, the 8th at 3.10 p.m., another portion of the machinery broke, causing another stoppage of six hours, and afterwards a still further reduced speed. On Tuesday, the 10th, experienced a strong breeze and high sea, with heavy rain squalls. Occasional stoppages to examine machinery.

It is touching to read in the successive mails to hand the details of the late illness of the departed Beaconsfield, and to see how the heart of England was moved at the thought of the approaching end of one who had taken so prominent a part in the public

affairs of the country for more than a quarter of a century. We note with feelings of pleasure the sinking of all political differences in the possible presence of death.

Lord Kimberley, speaking at the annual dinner of the Institution of Civil Engineers, alluded to the illness of Lord Beaconsfield. No man, he said, could have been more opposed to him throughout his connection with political affairs, but that did not prevent him from feeling that the country had an interest in the health of a man, whatever may have been his opinions on questions of politics, who had occupied a position which must make everyone feel a deep and sincere interest in his speedy recovery. Lord Derby said the noble earl who represented the Government had expressed a sentiment in which all agreed. He no doubt felt it strongly, but they could not all feel as strongly, as from a long personal friendship, he did, the earnest hope that one of the most distinguished men that ever entered the House of Lords might be spared to adorn that assembly.

We note that the Queen, on first hearing of the serious illness of the Earl, expressed her intention of going in person to see him, and only relinquished this intention at the request of his medical advisers, who feared that the excitement caused by so signal a mark of the Queen's regard might be too much for the noble patient in his weak state. Daily reports of the condition of the Earl were telegraphed to Her Majesty. Recent telegrams show the persistent way in which Her Majesty delighted to honour the memory of the late Earl, publicly expressing her desire that a public funeral should be awarded him, and only giving way on the intimation from the executors of his will that it was his wish that his body be interred privately at Hughenden.

WITH regard to who may be looked upon as Lord Beaconsfield's successor as leader of the Conservatives in the House of Lords, the following paragraph from a late Home paper is of interest:—

It is understood that should Lord Beaconsfield happily recover from his present illness he need not be expected in his place in the House of Lords during the remainder of the present Session of Parliament; and will probably at its close formally resign the Conservative leadership. Lord Salisbury and Lord Cairns are both named as his probable successor.

ALFRED SHAW & Co., of Brisbane, have issued a circular containing the result of the examination of tea at the Melbourne exhibition, from which it appears that Indian Tea have secured the lion's share of the awards, and are in southern markets fast displacing those of China and Japan. The Victorians print triumphantly to the fact that while free-trade Sydney encourages the introduction of the cheap and inferior products of Fochow, Amoy, and Canton, her southern neighbour is the largest consumer of the superior Indian tea, but there are some who object to the awards, and still assert that the best tea can be purchased in Fochow and Amoy at a price.—*Cooktown Paper*.

A LEVÉE held on the 5th inst. by the Prince of Wales at St. James's Palace on behalf of Her Majesty, the presentations were nearly 300 in number. Lieut.-General Sir Charles D'Aguilar, K.C.B., on appointment as Colonel Commandant, R.A., by his Highness Field-Marshal Commander-in-Chief; Mr Herbert Magniac, by his father, Mr Magniac, M.P.; and Mr H. S. Wilkinson, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Nagasaki, by the Secretary of State. The Japanese Minister, the Chinese Consul, and Sir Harry Parkes, K.C.B., were among those present at the Levée.—*London and China Express*.

A CORRESPONDENCE has recently been published and distributed amongst the large firms interested in the tea trade, one as a wholesale house and the other as brokers. It appears that the late man of the tea trade had been in the habit of receiving gratuities from the wholesale house, who admit having given them to him. The correspondence certainly brings forward some points which, if substantiated, point to transactions conducted at a low level of commercial morality, and must be regarded as a disgraceful affair. It appears that this figure with a certain number of firms as trade customs, and, if rumour is correct, there are more cases than the one which has come to light. If this is the case we trust that a thorough investigation will be made, as such an imputation should not be allowed to pass unchallenged, but where found should be remedied.—*London and China Express*.

Or the Kelly Reward Fund (we read in Australian papers to hand to-day), Hare and Currow (Schoolmaster) get £25 each; and Saddle and Currow, Constable Kelly, and Sergt. Steele, get £500 each.

The Japanese war steamer *Rinjio* was yesterday according to latest advices, and was expected to visit Cooktown on her return voyage.

The following may be of interest to the Gambling Commission, if there be, or there is supposed to be such a body still in existence. It is from a recent Cooktown paper:—

When during the hearing of the cases against the Chinese gamblers at the Police Court on Thursday, three of the witnesses described themselves as lottery agents and buyers of lottery tickets. His Worship, St. George, P.M., took the occasion to remark that he would not then take advantage of the injudicious avowal, but that "trafficking in lottery tickets being clearly defined as an offence against law and morality, the Police would take their duty as in cases of gambling, and he would the interpreter to translate this to his countrymen." Either the bulk of the Chinese in Court were really ignorant of the law, or they are accomplished dissemblers, for as Mr Ah Sue concluded, there were looks of surprise and trepidation, and half smothered murmurs in the crowd.

We note that the steamship *Mennaur*, which arrived at Cooktown on March 27th, took intelligence there from the North of the murder by the natives of Kalo, of four Native Teachers, their two wives and four children, and two Blackboys attached to the mission. Four other Blackboys escaped by swimming out to sea and along the coast until beyond the reach of the mur-

derers. We take the following epitomised particulars from the *Herat*:—

The mission vessel *Harriet*, Captain Duffield, arrived at Thursday Island from Port Moresby on the day previous to the sailing of the *Mennaur*, with the sailmaker, and through the courtesy of Mr J. C. Baird we were favoured with a copy of the brief memorandum from Mr Bewick, which was forwarded by telegram to the Rev. J. Sunderland. Mr Bewick declares that there was no provocation, and that the massacre was undertaken "for the purpose of securing notoriety," and because previous murders had remained unpunished. The Kalo Station is only 26 miles westward from Port Moresby, and it is not improbable that the Motta-Motta natives will now carry out their threat of "wiping out" Messrs Chalmers, Bewick, and the other missionaries and teachers at the latter station. The Rev. Dr. Caird lately sailed for the coast from Thursday Island, accompanied by Mr Goldie and six others, and they are now probably safe at Port Moresby, but until just punishment has been inflicted, and the natives have been taught the only lesson which nature enables them to understand, reasonable fears must be entertained for the safety of all visitors to that land of treachery and blood. Mr Bewick is said to have escaped with difficulty from the scene of the massacre, presumed to have taken place on the 6th inst.

The following telegram from a Cooktown paper bears out what we said a short time ago as to the causes for the insubstantial action on the part of the Governor, and his Board of Examination for Immigrants the other day:—

The influx of Chinese to a trading public attention, and the Premier has telegraphed to the authorities at Hongkong to ascertain the cause.

REGARDING the influx of Chinese to Sydney the same paper remarks:—

The *Mennaur* took 650, and the *Hungarian* 570 Chinese, principally for New Zealand, which will make nearly 5000 now on the water bound for that Colony. Many emigrants at Port Darwin, but by far the larger number come direct from Hongkong. It is their intention to re-visit the old West Coast diggings, to dredge the beds of rivers, to divert streams, and to work out a general revolution in alluvial mining in New Zealand. If successful they will be followed by others, including many from this district. Shipping 5000 into a southern colony just before the legislation of the Conference has had practical effect, means, according to our tariff, £50,000.

Police Intelligence.
(Before H. E. Wodehouse, Esq., Police Magistrate.)
Friday, May 13th.

A SURPRISE CHARGE.
Chang Tai Hung, 49, coolie, was charged with being at large in the public street at 4.20 a.m., without a pass or light, on the 13th inst.

J. H. Smith, ship chandler, stated that he lived in a house next to No. 9 Police Station. The house is at present undergoing repairs, and a bamboo scaffolding was erected outside it. At about 2 o'clock this morning he heard a noise as if some one were climbing the scaffolding. A dog of complainant's which was kept down stairs kept up a continual growling for two hours. At 4 o'clock a witness roused the coolies and made a search, and the defendant was found in front of the house with a basket of shavings in his hand. He had no light or pass.

Defendant was fined \$10, in default no money, imprisonment with hard labour.

ABSENT ON A BOY.
Lok Ahing, 22, coolie, was convicted of assaulting Leung Fung Hing, a boy of 12 years of age, on the 12th inst.

Defendant was carrying a basket of peas in Shik Tong Tai yesterday morning, and a number of children were running after him, taking peas from the basket. The defendant put the basket down and turned on the children, who ran away, and then defendant got hold of complainant, pushed him down, and rubbed his face on the stones, causing it to bleed, and leaving some marks.

Defendant was fined \$5, in default to be imprisoned for fourteen days with hard labour.

CUTTING TREES.
Chun Achan, 41, watchman, was convicted of cutting and carrying away a tree, valued \$10, at Aberdeen, and was fined \$10, in default to be imprisoned for six weeks with hard labour.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.
John Blackfield, 49, unemployed, was fined \$15, with the alternative of one day's imprisonment with hard labour, for being drunk and incapable on the 12th inst.

LARCENY FROM THE HUNG-HAM DOCK.
Chun Afuk, 33, unemployed, was charged with stealing a piece of iron, valued about 40 cents, the property of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., on the 12th inst.

Acting Police Sergeant Butlin, while on duty at To Koi Wan, on the morning of the 12th inst., saw the defendant and another man carrying the pieces of iron propounded.

The iron was identified as the property of the Dock Co.

Two previous convictions were proved against the prisoner, and, after having been duly cautioned, he pleaded guilty, and was committed for trial at the next Sessions of the Supreme Court.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.
Peng Ahai, 16, unemployed, was charged with stealing a silver button from the person of Kwai Tai Toi, a girl of 18 years of age, at Yau-mah-ti, on the 12th inst.

Complainant was standing at a stall making some purchases when the defendant, who was standing beside her, out of a button from her jacket and ran away. Defendant was stopped by a Constable, but nothing was found on his person.

Four previous convictions were proved against the prisoner for larceny and unlawful possession, and he was sentenced to be imprisoned for six months with hard labour.

ROBBERY AND VAGRANCY.
Charles Nelson, 44, and John Hammond, 28, seamen, unemployed, were convicted of being rogues and vagabonds on the 12th inst. The first defendant had been in goal three times for drunkenness, etc., and was now sentenced to be imprisoned for six weeks with hard labour. Second defendant

to be imprisoned for fourteen days with hard labour.

ALLEGED LARCENY FROM HUNG-HAM DOCK.
Wong Ahn, 31, farmer, and Li Ahn, 45, stonecutter, appeared on remand from the 11th inst., charged with stealing a quantity of hardware, the property of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company on the 10th inst.

Second defendant had stated on the former occasion that the wood had been given him by an engineer, but he had been unable to find him, and the defendants were now fined one dollar each.

CHARGE OF OBTAINING MONEY BY FALSE PRETENCES.
Chang Ahn, 46, lime burner, appeared on remand from the 6th inst., charged with obtaining a sum of \$8 from Chan Afuk, a seaman, under false pretences on the 6th inst.

Complainant gave evidence to the effect that he was employed on the Po Shing junk, at present lying in the harbour. On the evening of the 5th instant witness came ashore to collect some debts. While walking in the street, defendant and another man came up to him and asked him to buy a gold ring which he produced for \$15. Witness declined to buy the ring, and the defendant then took eight dollars from his hand by force. He had \$15 in his hand at the time.

After taking the \$8 the defendant handed it to the other man, who ran away with it, and put the ring into witness' hand. When arrested and searched, five dollars were found upon the defendant.

In defence, the prisoner stated that complainant picked up the ring, which had been dropped by him, and refused to return it unless he was paid \$8, and then complainant charged him with taking his money from him.

The case was remanded till the 14th inst.

SUPREMACY JURISDICTION.
(Before the Hon. James Russell, Acting Judge.)
Friday, May 13.

RIVAS AND YUSOO v. LANDSTEIN.—In this case, which has been previously before this Court, Rivas sued for \$50 and Yusoo for \$110, which they alleged were due to them as wages. The former received the sum of \$100 in full, and the latter \$90, the case to stand over a week for final adjustment.

The men were employed on board the S. S. *Wachi*, and were discharged at Saigon, whence they had come, suing first Captain Guy, and then Captain Hunter, before being referred to the agents. A number of other cases were disposed of, but none were of importance.

Singapore.
(Times, May 8.)
Mr W. F. Paul, Superintendent of lower Perak, has been appointed Resident of Sungai Ujong, pending the approval of the Secretary of State.

The following is the report of the S. S. *Kamohok*, Captain Barnett:—
Left Singapore, morning 11th March; left Georgetown morning 12th; passed Cape St. Vincent, morning 17th; strong gale 18th and 19th; passed Gibraltar evening 10th; passed Malta, morning 24th; arrived at Port Said, noon 26th; entered the Canal at 3.15 p.m. 27th; passed Aden, night 18th; passed Point de Galle, noon 28th; arrived at Singapore, noon 5th May. Strange coincidence of towing Dutch mail S. S. *Princes Amelia* the second time; first time about 6 years back from Port Said to Georgetown.

The Debating Society met last night at the Masonic Hall, Mr J. D. Vaughan in the chair. There was a fair attendance of members and the question discussed was women's right to vote, upon which an animated and well-argued debate took place. Mr H. E. Verdon proposed the subject in an able and carefully prepared speech and was seconded by Mr Davies. The opposition was taken up by Mr Carr, the Honorary Secretary, and his sage remarks seemed to "strike home" and to have been well received.

The general feeling evidently was that it would not be advisable to allow women the power to look round, select, and name their partners for life, and that it is safer to leave that privilege in the hands of the stronger sex. Mr Carr's speech was an able and important matter to her, and considered they should have it in their power to look about for a mate as well as a voice in all matters social and political. The Chairman, as might be expected, was a champion for the ladies in this case, and in the end, notwithstanding, the meeting was very high unanimous in condemning woman's right to vote. This is a melancholy fact, which, however, is easily explicable by the speakers and members generally being nearly all selfish bachelors, afraid of consequences.

Mr M. S. Skinner has been appointed Auditor-General by the Secretary of State, and Mr F. A. Swettenham succeeds him as Clerk of Councils and Assistant Colonial Secretary.

THE ITALIAN CONVENT.
(Catholic Register.)

If charitable institutions generally call for our aid, the Italian Convent in China Road has preeminent claims on the benevolence of the public, on account of the numerous and various branches of charity which it embraces. For the baby day old, as well as the poor woman advanced in years, a place is to be found in the Institution, with all needful attention to their wants. Upwards of three hundred are housed, fed, instructed, and clothed under its roof, and the convent is more or less at the charge of the convent. The Sisters of the Italian Convent do not, however, confine their charitable labours to the inmates of the Institution, but extend them also to people outside. Upwards of one hundred girls attend the convent school, and the Sisters have also the reputation of being good Sisters, and ladies for holding meetings for the promotion of charitable objects. No fewer than 70 Chinese females are receiving instruction on Sunday at the Convent, and an Association of Chinese Catholic women holds its meetings there. The Sisters have charge also of the Magdalen Asylum in Wan-shai, and the ragged school in Bridges Street. Wherever there is a want, a charity to be performed, there are the good Sisters ready to be found. Ever contented and happy, they are only sad when they cannot extend the sphere of their charitable labours, and minister to the wants and alleviate the sufferings of a greater number of their fellow-creatures.

In a quiet, unpretending sort of way they do an extraordinary amount of good, and you only come to know of it when it is done; being inspired by the example of their Master, Christ, who ever went about doing good. From morning till night they are hard at work, and every thing they do is done with pleasure and satisfaction; their heart is in their work.

With the West, and especially the section of it I have mentioned as the centre both of consumption and production of the native drug, I have not only had some acquaintance myself, but I have lately been able to avail myself of the experience of the first

Englishman who has had the best opportunities and means of procuring information regarding the native opium of the West—Mr Colborne Rabor, who was for four years Consul Agent in Szechuen watching the trade there; and Mr Watters, who was on Consular duty at the port of Western Szechuen, until the other day. The production of opium in Szechuen has been exceedingly under-estimated hitherto. Mr Davenport gives it as 50,000 chests for 1878, basing his estimate probably on Chinese official information. But all such statistical information on this point is misleading. I have been assured by officials both of Szechuen and Kweichow, that for every *picul* (138lb.) of opium returned to the Government, 2½ to 3 *piculs* are produced and sold contraband. Better living and travelling among the Szechuen people, has been able to hear and see for himself, and he has obtained ample evidence that the production of Chinese opium in this one province is greater than the whole Indian crop, Malwa, Opium, and Bannar put together. Of the amount produced in the hill country of Hu Pei Mr Watters has not been able to give me any figures, but he says that in Ichang alone there is an opium restaurant to every thirteen inhabitants, where nothing is consumed except the native drug, produced in one or other of the four western provinces, and that in the outlying parts of the two adjacent prefectures the officials admit of production on which they receive revenue of 2,000 *piculs*. All over Western China the conditions of poppy culture, as far as the officials are concerned, are those of perfect freedom, and even open encouragement. All the grower has to think of is his profit. Opium is a more risky crop than cereals, but it pays seven times as well. In ordinary circumstances the grower pays the cost of no interference on the part of his officials beyond paying the customary taxes; and in many districts where opium in manufacture or transit is the sole source of revenue its culture is encouraged.

There is one thing, however, which the native grower of the poppy must take into account, although it is a small one, and that is the risk of destruction of his crop by an official in some part of whose jurisdiction there may be a famine. When cereals fail in China the people who have cannot come to the relief of those who have not, and neither money nor opium can be exchanged for bread, owing to the defective means of inter-communication in the country. It is customary in such circumstances to order the rooting up of the poppy crop, and the opium are carried out in proportion to the sincerity and energy of the official. But as soon the time of scarcity is past the poppy is allowed to bloom over the land again, and the reforming official, whose thoroughgoing patriotism has led him to resist the temptation to enlarge his jurisdiction by the anti-opium society, reaps the usual reward in an enhanced revenue.

Proclamations against the culture of the poppy, whether emanating from high or low officials, the grower may at all times disregard, or "contract" himself with the local authorities in the shape of bribes. During the past twelve years I can only recollect one case where a crusade against the poppy was carried on by an honest and a determined reformer with a single eye to the good of his country, and being honest and determined he was thoroughly successful.

Regarding the effect of opium on the nation, there is by no means a consensus of opinion that it is thoroughly bad. That it enervates, enfeebles, and may kill all who take it in excess is incontestable. That it impoverishes all except the well-to-do is equally incontestable. But there are two things that may be said to be in favour of it. As it is a pleasure (or a vice) which it is quite possible to enjoy moderately, the vast majority of smokers take their opium as most Scotchmen do their whisky in moderation; and a Chinaman stupified is a much less terrible person than a Scotchman drunk. Be this as it may, so long as the Chinese do not interfere with the production of opium within their own borders, and so long as opium is considered either genuine or its purpose or effect in deed, the question of the supply by India to China of opium hardly comes within the domain of practical politics. So long as the Chinese not only allow the free cultivation of the poppy by their people, whether in the west or the east of China, but regard native-grown opium as a valuable and legitimate source of revenue, the cry that England is forcing opium on China is unfair and untrue, and statements such as that made by a now responsible member of the present Government that "the opium traffic gravely imperils our friendly relations with the Chinese Empire," are unmeaning. The present attitude of the central and provincial Governments of China regarding native opium, as judged by their acts and forbearances, not their words, and the present state of poppy cultivation in Western China, must be taken into account by anyone who wishes to decide for himself the question which the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade is placing before the country.

In an article on its correspondent's letter the same journal says:—

If the inveterate enemies of the opium traffic have had comparatively small audiences here they have had the triumph in China, at all events, of provoking a surprising heat of alarm and wrath. Our Shanghai correspondent expresses the feelings of the mercantile community on the subject. In answer to their queries, which our readers have been more than usually violent of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, he addresses evidence that, whether the drug be a poison or a sedative and a mediocrity, the present Government is not responsible either for killing or for curing the multitude of the Chinese.

It is more agreeable for a crowd in an English or Scotch town-hall to execrate the compulsory conventions by which Indian opium is furnished to China than to be pointed at by Chinese moralists and registered in Shanghai and Canton as self-confessed of stealing the senses of a people. Everybody who has ever cared to look into the dispute is aware that Great Britain did not teach Chinamen to smoke opium. Nothing is more certain than that, plant double the number of trees there are Chinamen who conscientiously condemn the habit of opium-smoking, and denounce the importation of Indian opium as sincerely as Sir Wilfrid Lawson denounces the liquor traffic. Their purpose, however, would not be effected unless they could persuade the Government, simultaneously with a British renunciation of right under Lord Elgin's treaty, to plough up every native poppy field. The contention that the State in India, by the monopoly it has extorted from Feking, only regulates an importation which would else be not less large and might be less pure, carries no weight if the drug be absolutely noxious. In that case the plain duty of any civilized Government would be rather to prohibit than to regulate. Under a State prohibition the cultivation itself, scrupulous, speculative, and artificial as it is, would fade and pass away. The best, therefore, which can be said for the existing arrangement is, as is said by our correspondent, that to the majority of Chinamen opium, if not a positive good, is, like tobacco to the majority of Europeans, a harmless luxury.

The defence of the Chinese, who so to this probably no great harm is done

by the Chinese habit of opium-smoking, and that, whatever the amount of the evil, neither is Indian opium more deleterious than Chinese, nor would smuggled Indian opium be less mischievous than Indian Government opium. It is a plea of extenuating circumstances rather than of not guilty. It is the kind of excuse an English champion of the rights of humanity might have advanced in the days of Queen Anne on behalf of the stipulation by which England acquired the privilege of providing the Spanish West Indies with negro slaves. In those times of more sensitive national scruples, unless some more positive argument can be discovered for the Treaty of Tientsin, the Indian Treasury would be wise to consider its opium monopoly as under notice to quit. Threatened lives live long, and several easy millions are not abandoned without a struggle. Representations, such as our correspondent confutes, of a species of absolute dependence of Chinese inhibition on Bengal poppies only strengthen the hold of this monopoly on existence. They turn a demonstration into a declamation. Yet, with all this, when the period comes for remodelling Indian finance, the statesman would be suicidally sanguine or short-sighted who should reckon in his scheme upon the lakhs of rupees from opium chests as a permanent source of Government income.

THE OPIUM TRADE.
In the House of Commons, on the 5th April, Mr J. F. Paine, and the Secretary of State for India whether he had received a copy of a memorandum of the consumption of opium forwarded in the spring of 1880 by Mr C. U. Aitchison, Commissioner of British Burma, to the Government of India, whether he was in possession of any information as to the action taken by the Government with regard to the opium houses in that province consequent upon the recommendations contained in that memorandum; and whether he could lay that paper and any others connected with this subject on the table of the House.

The Marquis of Hartington said he had received a copy of the memorandum, and there would be no difficulty in laying it upon the table if the hon. member would move for it. The increase of the consumption of opium in British Burma had been for some time under the consideration of the Government of India, with the view of checking it.

Mr Paine having given notice of a motion to the effect that it is desirable that measures be taken for the restriction of the production of opium in India, and its export from thence to China, Mr Onslow has given notice to move an amendment that in the opinion of the House no sufficient case has been made out for discontinuing the opium traffic between India and China, and that the Government should take steps to maintain the condition of India it seems to be impossible to levy fresh taxation equivalent to the revenue arising from the opium traffic.

OPIUM IN CHINA.
The correspondent of *The Times*, in a letter from Shanghai of Feb. 12, on the above subject, gives some important facts. The writer first traces the recent controversy on the question, and then states:—

The habit of opium-smoking is common all over China, but it is in the West, in the comparatively unknown half of the West of the 110th meridian, that it is most prevalent. In some parts of Western Hu Pei and Eastern Szechuen it is all but universal; there are few adults in any station of life, who do not take an occasional whiff, and the very streets of the towns and villages reek with the opium fumes. The practice is there indulged in the most open manner, and no more stigma or disgrace attaches to it than to smoking tobacco. Mr Watters, Her Majesty's Consul at Ichang, made careful inquiries last year into the origin of the information that "the opium traffic gravely imperils our friendly relations with the Chinese Empire," are unmeaning. The present attitude of the central and provincial Governments of China regarding native opium, as judged by their acts and forbearances, not their words, and the present state of poppy cultivation in Western China, must be taken into account by anyone who wishes to decide for himself the question which the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade is placing before the country.

In an article on its correspondent's letter the same journal says:—

If the inveterate enemies of the opium traffic have had comparatively small audiences here they have had the triumph in China, at all events, of provoking a surprising heat of alarm and wrath. Our Shanghai correspondent expresses the feelings of the mercantile community on the subject. In answer to their queries, which our readers have been more than usually violent of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, he addresses evidence that, whether the drug be a poison or a sedative and a mediocrity, the present Government is not responsible either for killing or for curing the multitude of the Chinese.

It is more agreeable for a crowd in an English or Scotch town-hall to execrate the compulsory conventions by which Indian opium is furnished to China than to be pointed at by Chinese moralists and registered in Shanghai and Canton as self-confessed of stealing the senses of a people. Everybody who has ever cared to look into the dispute is aware that Great Britain did not teach Chinamen to smoke opium. Nothing is more certain than that, plant double the number of trees there are Chinamen who conscientiously condemn the habit of opium-smoking, and denounce the importation of Indian opium as sincerely as Sir Wilfrid Lawson denounces the liquor traffic. Their purpose, however, would not be effected unless they could persuade the Government, simultaneously with a British renunciation of right under Lord Elgin's treaty, to plough up every native poppy field. The contention that the State in India, by the monopoly it has extorted from Feking, only regulates an importation which would else be not less large and might be less pure, carries no weight if the drug be absolutely noxious. In that case the plain duty of any civilized Government would be rather to prohibit than to regulate. Under a State prohibition the cultivation itself, scrupulous, speculative, and artificial as it is, would fade and pass away. The best, therefore, which can be said for the existing arrangement is, as is said by our correspondent, that to the majority of Chinamen opium, if not a positive good, is, like tobacco to the majority of Europeans, a harmless luxury.

The defence of the Chinese, who so to this probably no great harm is done

by the Chinese habit of opium-smoking, and that, whatever the amount of the evil, neither is Indian opium more deleterious than Chinese, nor would smuggled Indian opium be less mischievous than Indian Government opium. It is a plea of extenuating circumstances rather than of not guilty. It is the kind of excuse an English champion of the rights of humanity might have advanced in the days of Queen Anne on behalf of the stipulation by which England acquired the privilege of providing the Spanish West Indies with negro slaves. In those times of more sensitive national scruples, unless some more positive argument can be discovered for the Treaty of Tientsin, the Indian Treasury would be wise to consider its opium monopoly as under notice to quit. Threatened lives live long, and several easy millions are not abandoned without a struggle. Representations, such as our correspondent confutes, of a species of absolute dependence of Chinese inhibition on Bengal poppies only strengthen the hold of this monopoly on existence. They turn a demonstration into a declamation. Yet, with all this, when the period comes for remodelling Indian finance, the statesman would be suicidally sanguine or short-sighted who should reckon in his scheme upon the lakhs of rupees from opium chests as a permanent source of Government income.

THE CITY HALL MUSEUM, HONGKONG.
(London & China Express, April 8.)

It is not a matter for surprise that the Earl of Kimberley has decided against the views of the Governor of Hongkong with reference to the payment of the sum granted to the City Hall Library and Museum in that colony. A different result could hardly have been expected, considering the fact that to an unprejudiced mind only one conclusion could possibly be put on the deed of 1866. The committee of course the proper persons to receive the allowance, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies has very properly so decided. So the matter of the arrears is settled, and the institution will receive the Government contribution up to the end of last year. But the other point, as to the framing of rules with regard to the admission of persons, has also been dealt with by the Earl of Kimberley in a

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, consistently illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justified, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which through asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1878, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and entertaining Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. This lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.).

Frederic's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to any nothing of the kind, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shu King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. O. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Brief notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that 'Notes and Queries' are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at *Four Dollars* per annum delivered in Hongkong, or *Seven Dollars Fifty Cents* including postage to Coast ports. It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and useful footing. The projections, basing their estimate upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—in almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by the foreigner. Like English journals it contains Editorials with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.
FREDERIC ALGAR,
COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMISSIONER AGENT,
11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with Newspapers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Papers, Correspondence, Letters, and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a *Visitors' Column*, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a *SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY*, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum.—Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's throw.

Lusitano Club and Library, Shelley St.

Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Seminary Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

Stores, Books, &c.

General Outfitter, Hosier, Tailor, &c.—T. N. DAINCOLL, 45 and 47, Queen's Road, by special appointment to H.E. the Governor.

Chronometers, Watches, Jewellery, Maps and Charts.—G. FALCONER & Co., Queen's Road Central.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MAC-LEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BRIDGES, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.
Half hour, ... 10 cts. Hour, ... 20 cts.
Three hours, ... 50 cts. Six hours, ... 70 cts.
Day (from 6 to 9), One Dollar.

To VICTORIA PEAK.
Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00
Three Coolies, ... 0.85
Two Coolies, ... 0.70

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-lum).
Four Coolies, ... \$1.00
Three Coolies, ... 0.85
Two Coolies, ... 0.70

To VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SHA.)
Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... \$0.60
Three Coolies, ... 0.50
Two Coolies, ... 0.40

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-lum).
Four Coolies, ... \$1.00
Three Coolies, ... 0.85
Two Coolies, ... 0.70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (Peak) ... \$0.75 each Coolie.
(12 hours) Gap, ... \$0.60 each Coolie.

Licensed Boaters (each).

Hour, ... 10 cts.
Half day, ... 30 cts.
Day, ... 70 cts.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

BOATS.
1st Class Cargo Boat of 3 or 900
punks, per Day, ... \$5.00
1st Class Cargo Boat of 3 or 900
punks, per Load, ... 2.00
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 300
punks, per Day, ... 2.50
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 300
punks, per Load, ... 1.75
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 200
punks, per Day, ... 1.50
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 200
punks, per Load, ... 1.00
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 200
punks, 2nd Day, ... 60

Sampans.
or Pullaway Boats, per Day, ... \$1.00
One Hour, ... 30
Half-day, ... 10
After 6 a.m., ... 10 cts. extra.
Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

THREE COOLIES.

Boats of Blue for Street Coolies.
Half Day, ... 20 cts.
Full Day, ... 30 cts.
One Hour, ... 10 cts.
Half Hour, ... 5 cts.
Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreements.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised December 1st, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets or papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except book side Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, drafts, copied letters, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers for Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 5 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Venezuela, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route.—

Letters, 10 cents per 4 oz.
Books, Cards, 5 cents each.
Registration, 10 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz.
China Papers, 5 cents.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom.—

Letters, 10.
Registration, None.
Newspapers, 5.
Books & Patterns, 2.

West Indies (Non Union), Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, V. Letters, 30.
Registration, None.
Newspapers, 5.
Books & Patterns, 5.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; Via Galle, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, via Aden, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 6.

A small extra charge is made on delivery.

There is Registration to British W. India Islands, 10 cents.

Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents.

Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, the following rates apply:—

Letters, 5 cents.
Books, Cards, 5 cents each.
Registration, 10 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz.
China Papers, 5 cents.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route.—

Letters, 10 cents per 4 oz.
Books, Cards, 5 cents each.
Registration, 10 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz.
China Papers, 5 cents.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom.—

Letters, 10.
Registration, None.
Newspapers, 5.
Books & Patterns, 2.

West Indies (Non Union), Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, V. Letters, 30.
Registration, None.
Newspapers, 5.
Books & Patterns, 5.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; Via Galle, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, via Aden, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 6.

A small extra charge is made on delivery.

There is Registration to British W. India Islands, 10 cents.

Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents.

Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the Ports in China or Japan, and to Hongkong, Penang, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs., which includes registration except to Japan, to which country parcels are forwarded at Book Rates. Registration being optional. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LIQUIDS, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Explosives, inflammable liquids, acids, matches, gunpowder, dynamite, or anything dangerous to the mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by P. & O. Steamer, by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted for any loss or damage to parcels against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silverware, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of double thickness, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the amount of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers—to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, & 4 lbs.
Patterns—to British Office 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, & 8 oz.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10 in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of registration.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by a fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handkerchiefs, bound books, &c., which reach their destination although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1. Money Orders are exchanged with the United Kingdom, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Port Darwin, the Straits Settlements, Western Australia, and (except as stated) with the Japanese Empire. Hongkong also issues orders on Shanghai, and vice versa.

2. Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps, subject to a charge of one per cent. for cashing them.

3. Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filed up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4. No order must exceed £10, or \$50 or include any fraction of a penny, nor will more than two such orders be issued to the same person, in favour of the same payee, by the same mail. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—
Orders on the United Kingdom, Up to £20, ... 18 cents.
" £20 to £50, ... 36
" £50 to £100, ... 54
" £100 to £250, ... 72
" £250 to £500, ... 90
" £500 to £1,000, ... 108
" £1,000 to £2,500, ... 126
" £2,500 to £5,000, ... 144
" £5,000 to £10,000, ... 162
" £10,000 to £25,000, ... 180
" £25,000 to £50,000, ... 198
" £50,000 to £100,000, ... 216
" £100,000 to £250,000, ... 234
" £250,000 to £500,000, ... 252
" £500,000 to £1,000,000, ... 270
" £1,000,000 to £2,500,000, ... 288
" £2,500,000 to £5,000,000, ... 306
" £5,000,000 to £10,000,000, ... 324
" £10,000,000 to £25,000,000, ... 342
" £25,000,000 to £50,000,000, ... 360
" £50,000,000 to £100,000,000, ... 378
" £100,000,000 to £250,000,000, ... 396
" £250,000,000 to £500,000,000, ... 414
" £500,000,000 to £1,000,000,000, ... 432
" £1,000,000,000 to £2,500,000,000, ... 450
" £2,500,000,000 to £5,000,000,000, ... 468
" £5,000,000,000 to £10,000,000,000, ... 486
" £10,000,000,000 to £25,000,000,000, ... 504
" £25,000,000,000 to £50,000,000,000, ... 522
" £50,000,000,000 to £100,000,000,000, ... 540
" £100,000,000,000 to £250,000,000,000, ... 558
" £250,000,000,000 to £500,000,000,000, ... 576
" £500,000,000,000 to £1,000,000,000,000, ... 594
" £1,000,000,000,000 to £2,500,000,000,000, ... 612
" £2,500,000,000,000 to £5,000,000,000,000, ... 630
" £5,000,000,000,000 to £10,000,000,000,000, ... 648
" £10,000,000,000,000 to £25,000,000,000,000, ... 666
" £25,000,000,000,000 to £50,000,000,000,000, ... 684
" £50,000,000,000,000 to £100,000,000,000,000, ... 702
" £100,000,000,000,000 to £250,000,000,000,000, ... 720
" £250,000,000,000,000 to £500,000,000,000,000, ... 738
" £500,000,000,000,000 to £1,000,000,000,000,000, ... 756
" £1,000,000,000,000,000 to £2,500,000,000,000,000, ... 774
" £2,500,000,000,000,000 to £5,000,000,000,000,000, ... 792
" £5,000,000,000,000,000 to £10,000,000,000,000,000, ... 810
" £10,000,000,000,000,000 to £25,000,000,000,000,000, ... 828
" £25,000,000,000,000,000 to £50,000,000,000,000,000, ... 846
" £50,000,000,000,000,000 to £100,000,000,000,000,000, ... 864
" £100,000,000,000,000,000 to £250,000,000,000,000,000, ... 882
" £250,000,000,000,000,000 to £500,000,000,000,000,000, ... 900
" £500,000,000,000,000,000 to £1,000,000,000,000,000,000, ... 918
" £1,000,000,000,000,000,000 to £2,500,000,000,000,000,000, ... 936
" £2,500,000,000,000,000,000 to £5,000,000,000,000,000,000, ... 954
" £5,000,000,000,000,000,000 to £10,000,000,000,000,000,000, ... 972
" £10,000,000,000,000,000,000 to £25,000,000,000,000,000,000, ... 990
" £25,000,000,000,000,000,000 to £50,000,000,000,000,000,000, ... 1,008
" £50,000,000,000,000,000,000 to £100,000,000,000,000,000,000, ... 1,026
" £100,000,000,000,000,000,000 to £250,000,000,000,000,000,000, ... 1,044
" £250,000,000,000,000,000,000 to £500,000,000,000,000,000,000, ... 1,062
" £500,000,000,000,000,000,000 to £1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, ... 1,080
" £1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to £2,500,000,000,000,000,000,000, ... 1,098
" £2,500,000,000,000,000,000,000 to £5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, ... 1,116
" £5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to £10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, ... 1,134
" £10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to £25,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, ... 1,152
" £25,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to £50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, ... 1,170
" £50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to £100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, ... 1,188
" £100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to £250,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,